Directions for Questions 1-5: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

It all started at the beginning of fifth grade. At first, Carmen wasn’t really sure what was happening. In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly. She had to do the same thing when she read street signs, or when she watched a movie. As the fuzziness got worse, she became more and more worried. It was important for her to see the notes and homework assignments the teacher put on the board.

It wasn’t long before Carmen found herself squinting all the time, but she didn’t want anyone to know that she was having a problem seeing. In class, she asked for a desk that was closer to the blackboard. One day, her teacher said, "Carmen, are you all right? I’ve noticed you squinting a lot. Are you having trouble seeing the board?"

Carmen shook her head. "I’m fine, Mrs. Cruz," she said, but she knew she couldn’t pretend much longer.

At home, she had to sit closer and closer to the television in order to see the picture. Her mother noticed her squinting as she watched her favorite shows, and she began to get suspicious.

"Tomorrow I’m calling the eye doctor to set up an appointment for you," she said firmly. Carmen protested, but her mother’s mind was made up.

Three days later, Carmen had new glasses and instructions from her doctor to wear them all the time. Carmen frowned in the car the whole way home. "All of the kids at school will think I’m a nerd," she said. Her mother smiled and shook her head. "You look just as beautiful with those glasses on as you do without them," she said. But Carmen didn’t believe her. The next day, Carmen kept the glasses in her pocket as she walked into the schoolyard. She avoided her friends and stood alone, feeling miserable. Suddenly, she heard her friend Theresa shout. Carmen ran over to the other girls. "What’s wrong?" she asked. "My silver ring is gone!" Theresa cried. "My sister sent it to me from California. It’s very special and I can’t lose it!"

Carmen could tell that Theresa was very upset. They all looked for the ring in the grassy area of the playground.

Carmen realized that she could search better if she could see better. She took the glasses out of her pocket and put them on. The objects and people around her came into sharp focus. She caught her breath. Everything looked so different! So clear! She looked down at the ground and a glimmer of silver caught her eye. It was the ring. "Here it is," she shouted. "I’ve found it!" She handed it to Theresa, and Theresa slipped the ring back on her finger.

"Thanks Carmen," she said. "I never thought we'd find it." She paused. "Hey, I didn’t know you wore glasses. They look great!" Carmen had forgotten that she was wearing the new glasses. "Thanks," she replied shyly. As they walked back toward the school building, two more girls from her class complimented her glasses. Carmen smiled. "Maybe wearing glasses won’t be so bad after all," she thought.

1. BEFORE Carmen got glasses she

1. Thought having glasses wouldn’t be so bad.
2. Wasn’t able to see the blackboard clearly.
3. Found Theresa’s missing ring.
4. sat far away from the television

Ans: B

2. Based on the end of the story, what do you think Carmen will do next?

1. She won’t tell her friends that she needs to wear glasses.
2. She will keep her glasses in her pocket where no one can see them.
3. She will wear her glasses all the time.
4. She will wear her glasses only when she is with her family.

Ans: C

1. Read this sentence from the story 'Her mother noticed her squinting as she watched her favorite shows, and she began to get suspicious'.

What is an antonym for the word suspicious?

1. doubtful
2. guilty
3. innocent
4. trusting Ans: D

4. Which statement BEST describes Carmen?

1. She is willing to overcome her fears in order to help her friends.
2. She doesn’t care how well she does in school.
3. She cares more about herself than her friends.
4. She doesn’t worry about what other people think of her.

Ans: A

1. Read this sentence from the story. 'In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly'.

What does squint mean?

1. to look with eyes partly closed
2. to move closer
3. to try hard
4. to concentrate

Ans: D

Directions for Questions 6-10: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Primitive man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of warmth and as a means of cooking food than as a source of light. Before he discovered less laborious ways of making fire, he had to preserve it, and whenever he went on a journey he carried a firebrand with him. His discovery that the firebrand, from which the torch may very well have developed, could be used for illumination was probably incidental to the primary purpose of preserving a flame.

Lamps, too, probably developed by accident. Early man may have had his first conception of a lamp while watching a twig or fibre burning in the molten fat dropped from a roasting carcass. All he had to do was to fashion a vessel to contain fat and float a lighted reed in it. Such lamps, which are made of hollowed stones or sea shells, have persisted in identical from up to quite recent times.

6. Primitive man's most important use for five was

A) To provide warmth B) to cook food C) to provide light D) Both A and B.

Ans: A

7. The firebrand was used to

A) Prevent accidents B) provide light C) scare animals D) save labour

Ans: B

1. By 'primary' the author means
   1. Primitive B) fundamental C) elemental D) essential

Ans: D

1. Lamps probably developed through mere
   1. Hazard B) fate C) chance D) planning

Ans: C

10. Early lamps were made by

A) Using a reed as a wick in the fat B) letting a reed soak the fat

C) putting the fat in a shell and lighting it D) floating a reed in the sea-shell

Ans: A

Directions for Questions 1-5: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage

A snow leopard roars in the high mountains of Asia. A black rhinoceros gallops across the plains of Africa. A grizzly bear hunts for fish in a North American river. A mother blue whale and her calf glide through the deep waters of the ocean.

All of these animals share the Earth with us. They fascinate us with their beauty, their grace, and their speed. We love observing their behavior, and learning more about their habits. But just loving them is not enough. All of these animals are endangered. Many of them have died, and without special care, they may someday disappear from the Earth.

Why is it important to care for animals like these? One reason is to protect the balance of life on Earth. Another reason is the beauty of the animals themselves. Each species of animal is special. Once it is gone, it is gone forever.

Africa was once filled with an abundance of wild animals. But that is changing fast. One of these animals, the black rhinoceros, lives on the plains of Africa. It has very poor eyesight and a very bad temper! Even though the black rhino is powerful, and can be dangerous, its strength can’t always help it to escape hunters. Some people think that the rhino’s horn has magical powers, and many hunters kill rhinos for their valuable horns. This has caused the black rhino to be placed on the endangered species list.

The elephant seems to represent all that is strong and wild in Africa. It once had no natural enemies, but is now endangered—killed for its ivory tusks.

The fastest land animal, the cheetah, also lives in Africa. It, too, is becoming extinct as people take over more and more of the land that is the cheetah's natural habitat.

Imagine Africa without the powerful rhino, the gentle, intelligent elephant, or the lightning quick cheetah. Once they are gone, they are gone forever.

Wherever people are careless about the land, there are endangered species.

Grizzly bears like to wander great distances. Each bears needs up to 1,500 square miles of territory to call its homeland. Today, because forests have been cleared to make room for people, the grizzly’s habitat is shrinking and the grizzly is disappearing. It joins other endangered North American animals, such as the red wolf and the American crocodile.

In South America, destruction of the rain forest threatens many animals. Unusual mammals, such as the howler monkey and the three-toed sloth, are endangered. Beautiful birds like the great green macaw and the golden parakeet are also becoming extinct. They’re losing their homes in the rain forest, and thousands die when they are caught and shipped off to be sold as exotic pets.

The giant panda of Asia is a fascinating and unique animal. Yet there are only about 1,000 still living in the wild. The giant panda’s diet consists mainly of the bamboo plant, so when the bamboo forests die, so does the panda. China is now making an effort to protect these special creatures from becoming extinct.

Asia’s big cats are also in trouble. The exotic snow leopard lives high in the mountains. Even there, it faces the loss of its natural habitat, and hunters who kill it for its fur. The tiger, the largest of all the big cats, is hunted merely for sport.

Ocean-dwelling animals are in danger of extinction as well. The blue whale is the largest animal in the world. It weighs up to 390,000 pounds. Whale hunting and pollution are this species’ greatest enemies.

Unfortunately, it is people who cause many of the problems that animals face. We alter and pollute their habitats. We hunt them for skins, tusks, furs, and horns. We destroy animals that get in the way of farming or building. And we remove them from their natural habitats and take them home as pets.

What can you do to help endangered animals? Learn as much as you can about them. The more you know, the more you can help. Make an effort to support zoos and wildlife groups. Many zoos breed endangered animals, helping to ensure that they will continue to live on. Contribute to groups, such as the National Wildlife Federation and the Sierra Club, that work hard to protect animals. You can also be a smart shopper and never buy a pet that has been raised in the wilderness.

The world is made up of many living things, and each thing is dependent on the others to survive. If we allow even one species on Earth to become extinct, it has an impact on other living things and changes our world. When we mention any endangered wild animals, let’s hope that we never again have to say, "Gone forever."

1. Which of the following is NOT an opinion?

1. It is important for us to take care of endangered animals.
2. The black rhinoceros is the most frightening animal in Africa.
3. The fastest land animal, the cheetah, also lives in Africa.
4. If we don’t protect endangered animals now, we will regret it in the future.

Ans: B

1. Read this sentence from the article. Today, because forests have been cleared to make room for people, the grizzly’s habitat is shrinking and the grizzly is disappearing.

What does habitat mean?

1. an animal’s natural environment
2. a bear’s thick wool coat
3. a bear’s den
4. an animal’s vision

Ans: A

3. Which of the following does NOT support the main idea of the article?

1. Ocean-dwelling animals are in danger of extinction as well.
2. Beautiful birds like the great green macaw are also becoming extinct.
3. Wherever people are careless about the land, there are endangered species.
4. The elephant seems to represent all that is strong and wild in Africa.

Ans: D

4. Read this sentence from the article. They fascinate us with their beauty, their grace, and their speed.

What is an antonym for the word fascinate?

1. thrill
2. bore
3. scare
4. humor Ans: B

5. What will happen to some animal species if current trends continue?

1. Their numbers will increase.
2. There will be no significant change.
3. They will become extinct.
4. They will move to other habitats Ans: C

Directions for Questions 6-10: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage

The last half of my life has been lived in one of those painful epochs of human history during which the world is getting worse, and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary. When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would speed gradually throughout the world by an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny, and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone was haunted by the fear of great wars. Hardly anyone thought of thenineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

1. The author feels and about the later part of his life because
   1. The world had not become prosperous
   2. He was nostalgic about his childhood.
   3. The world was painfully disturbed during that period of time.
   4. The author had not won any further victories.

Ans: C

1. The victories of the past
   1. Filled men with a sense of pessimism
   2. Proved to be temporary events
   3. ended, cruelty, tyranny, and injustice
   4. Brought permanent peace and security

Ans: B

1. The world 'definitive' as used in the passage means
   1. Incomplete B) defined C) temporary D) final

Ans: D

1. During the Victorian age people believed that
   1. There would be unlimited freedom
   2. Strife would increase
   3. Peace would prevail and happiness would engulf the whole world.
   4. Wars would be fought on a bigger scale
2. A brief interlude between past and future barbarism' can be interpreted as
   1. A dramatic performance during wars
3. An interval between cruel wars
4. A short space of time between two great events
5. A short period of time between past and future acts of savagery.

Directions for Questions 1-5: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Much of the information we have today about chimpanzees comes from the groundbreaking, long-term research of the great conservationist, Jane Goodall.

Jane Goodall was born in London, England, on April 3, 1934. On her second birthday , her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. Jubilee was named after a baby chimp in the London Zoo, and seemed to foretell the course Jane’s life would take. To this day, Jubilee sits in a chair in Jane’s London home. From an early age, Jane was fascinated by animals and animal stories. By the age of 10, she was talking about going to Africa to live among the animals there. At the time, in the early 1940s, this was a radical idea because women did not go to Africa by themselves.

As a young woman, Jane finished school in London, attended secretarial school, and then worked for a documentary filmmaker for a while. When a school friend invited her to visit Kenya, she worked as a waitress until she had earned the fare to travel there by boat. She was 23 years old.

Once in Kenya, she met Dr. Louis Leakey, a famous paleontologist and anthropologist. He was impressed with her thorough knowledge of Africa and its wildlife, and hired her to assist him and his wife on a fossil-hunting expedition to Olduvai Gorge. Dr. Leakey soon realized that Jane was the perfect person to complete a study he had been planning for some time. She expressed her interest in the idea of studying animals by living in the wild with them, rather than studying dead animals through paleontology.

Dr. Leakey and Jane began planning a study of a group of chimpanzees who were living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kenya. At first, the British authorities would not approve their plan. At the time, they thought it was too dangerous for a woman to live in the wilds of Africa alone. But Jane’s mother, Vanne, agreed to join her so that she would not be alone. Finally, the authorities gave Jane the clearance she needed in order to go to Africa and begin her study

In July of 1960, Jane and her mother arrived at Gombe National Park in what was then called Tanganyika and is now called Tanzania. Jane faced many challenges as she began her work. The chimpanzees did not accept her right away, and it took months for them to get used to her presence in their territory. But she was very patient and remained focused on her goal. Little by little, she was able to enter their world.

At first, she was able to watch the chimpanzees only from a great distance, using binoculars. As time passed, she was able to move her observation point closer to them while still using camouflage. Eventually, she was able to sit among them, touching, patting, and even feeding them. It was an amazing accomplishment for Jane, and a breakthrough in the study of animals in the wild. Jane named all of the chimpanzees that she studied; stating in her journals that she felt they each had a unique personality.

One of the first significant observations that Jane made during the study was that chimpanzees make and use tools, much like humans do, to help them get food. It was previously thought that humans alone used tools. Also thanks to Jane’s research, we now know that chimps eat meat as well as plants and fruits. In many ways, she has helped us to see how chimpanzees and humans are similar. In doing so, she has made us more sympathetic toward these creatures, while helping us to better understand ourselves.

The study started by Jane Goodall in 1960 is now the longest field study of any animal species in their natural habitat. Research continues to this day in Gombe and is conducted by a team of trained Tanzanians.

Jane’s life has included much more than just her study of the chimps in Tanzania. She pursued a graduate degree while still conducting her study, receiving her Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1965. In 1984, she received the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize for "helping millions of people understand the importance of wildlife conservation to life on this planet." She has been married twice: first to a photographer and then to the director of National Parks. She has one son.

Dr. Jane Goodall is now the world’s most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behavior for nearly 40 years. She has published many scientific articles, has written two books, and has won numerous awards for her groundbreaking work. The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education , and Conservation was founded in 1977 in California but moved to the Washington, D.C., area in 1998. Its goal is to take the actions necessary to improve the environment for all living things.

Dr. Goodall now travels extensively, giving lectures, visiting zoos and chimp sanctuaries, and talking to young people involved in environmental education. She is truly a great conservationist and an amazing human being.

Read this sentence from the article.

1. 'But she was very patient and remained focused on her goal'. What is an antonym for the word focused?

bothered

tired

disinterested

concerned

Ans: C

2. What is the author’s purpose in writing this article?

to entertain the reader with stories about chimpanzees

to inform the reader of the importance of wildlife conservation to warn the reader about the challenges of working in Africa To describe the work and life of Jane Goodall.

Ans: D

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons Dr. Leakey chose Jane to work with him?

She knew a lot about Africa.

She knew a lot about African wildlife.

She earned the money to travel to Africa on her own.

She was interested in studying animals in the wild.

Ans: C

4. Which of the following is NOT true of chimpanzees?

Chimpanzees are often comfortable with strangers right away.

Chimpanzees eat meat as well as plants and fruit.

Chimpanzees use tools to help them get food.

Different chimpanzees have different personalities.

Ans: A

1. Jane Goodall is now the world’s most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behavior for nearly forty years. What does authority mean?

an intelligent person

one who studies animals

1. scientist an expert

Ans: B

Read this sentence from the article.

Directions for Questions 6-10: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

There are some men who seem to be always on the lookout for trouble and, to tell the truth, they are seldom disappointed. Listening to such men one would think that this world is one of the stormiest and most disagreeable places. Yet, after all it is not such a bad place and the difficulty is often in the man who is too thin- skinned. On the other hand, the man who goes out expecting people to be like himself, kind and brotherly, will be surprised at the kindness he meets even in the most unlike quarters. A smile is apt to be met met with a respective smile while the sneer is just as apt to provoke a snarl. Men living in the same neighborhood may live vastly different lives. But it is not the neighborhood which is quarrelsome, but the man within us. And we have it in out power to change our neighborhood into a pleasant one by simply changing our own ways.

1. The passage is about
   1. Our disagreeable and hostile world
   2. A kindly and pleasant world
   3. Our different and unresponsive world
   4. The world and what one makes of it.

Ans: D

1. "..............they are seldom disappointed". The statement denotes that such men
   1. Welcome difficulties as a morale booster
   2. Do not have face any trouble
   3. Manage to keep unruffled in the face of discomforts
   4. Generally do not fail to come across troubles
2. The author's own view of the world is that it is
   1. One of the loveliest and quietest places
   2. An unpleasant and turbulent place
   3. one's own excessive sensitivity that makes it a bad place
   4. A sordid place for those who suffer in life

Ans: C

9. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the expression 'thin-skinned' as sed in the passage?

* 1. Insensitive
  2. Intelligent
  3. Awkward
  4. Obstinate

Ans: A

1. "On the other hand............. unlikely quarter" The statement shows that people's reaction to our attitude is
   1. Generally indifferent
   2. Surprisingly responsive
   3. Often adverse
   4. Mainly favorable

Ans: B

**Directions (Questions31-40): The following section consists of two passages followed by set of questions. Read the passage thoroughly and answer the set of questions given below the passage.**

**(31 – 35):**In the world today we make health and end in itself. We have forgotten thathealth is really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine and this includes many patients as well as many physicians pays very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers. The health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmers and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. The healthy man should not be wasting time

talking about health: he should be using health for work. The work does the work that good health possible.

1. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with

A.promotion of good health

B.people suffering from imaginary illness

C.people suffering from real illness

D.increased efficiency in work

**Ans: B**

1. The passage suggests that

A.health is an end in itself

B.health is blessing

C.health is only means to an end

D.we should not talk about health

**Ans: C**

1. Talking about the health all time makes people

A.always suffer from imaginary illness

B.sometimes suffer from imaginary illness

C.rarely suffer from imaginary illness

D.often suffer from imaginary illness

**Ans: D**

1. The passage tells us

A.how medicine should be manufactured

B.what healthy man should or should not do

C.what television programmers should be about

D.how best to imagine illness

**Ans: B**

**35.**A healthy man should be concerned with

A.his work which good health makes possible

B.looking after his health

C.his health which makes work possible

D.talking about health

**Ans: A**

**(36-40):** Organizations are institutions in which members complete for status and power.They compete for resource of the organization, for example finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, grouped are formed and sectional interests emerge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organization may be displaced in favor of sectional interests and individual ambition. These preoccupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronic firms in the study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid scientists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicality and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close cooperation with the experts in an organic system would reveal their ignorance and show their experience was now redundant.

1. The theme of the passage is

A.Groupism in organizations

B.Individual ambitions in organizations

C.Frustration of senior managers

D.Emergence of sectional interests in organizations

**Ans: D**

1. "Organic system" as related to the organization implies its

A.growth with the help of expert knowledge

B.growth with input from science and technology

C.steady all around development

D.natural and unimpeded growth

**Ans: B**

1. Policy decision in organization would involve

A.cooperation at all levels in the organization

B.modernization of the organization

C.attracting highly qualified personnel

D.keeping in view the larger objectives of the organizations **Ans: C**

1. The author makes out a case for

A.organic system

B.Research and Development in organizations

C.an understanding between senior and middle level executives [D.a](javascript:%20void%200;) refresher course for senior managers

**Ans: A**

1. The author tends to the senior managers as

A.ignorant and incompetent

[B.a](javascript:%20void%200;) little out of step with their work environment

C.jealous of their younger colleagues

D.robbed of their rank, power and privilege

**Ans: A**

1. Due to enormous profits involved in smuggling, hundreds of persons have been attracted towards this anti-national activity. Some of them became millionaires overnight. India has a vast coastline both on the Eastern and Western Coast. It has been a heaven for smugglers who have been carrying on their activities with great impunity. There is no doubt, that from time to time certain seizures were made by the enforcement authorities, during raids and ambush but even allowing these losses the smugglers made huge profits.

The passage best supports the statement that

A.Smuggling hampers the economic development of a nation.

B.Smuggling ought to be curbed.

C.Authorities are taking strict measures to curb smuggling.

D.Smuggling is fast increasing in our country owing to the quick profit it entails.

**Ans: D**

1. Industrial exhibitions play a major role in a country's economy. Such exhibitions, now regularly held in Delhi, enable us to measure the extent of our own less advanced industrial progress and the mighty industrial power and progress of countries like the U.K., U.S.A. and Russia whose pavilions are the centers of the greatest attention and attractions.

The passage best supports the statement that industrial exhibitions - A.Greatly tax the poor economies.

B.Are more useful for the developed countries like U.S.A. whose products stand out superior to those of the developing countries.

C.Are not of much use to the countries that are industrially backward.

D.Boost up production qualitatively and quantitatively by analytical comparison of a country's products with those of the developed countries.

**Ans: D**

1. It is up to our government and planners to devise ways and means for the mobilization of about ten crore workers whose families total up about forty crore men, women and children. Our agriculture is over-manned. A lesser number of agriculturists would mean more purchasing or spending power to every agriculturist. This will result in the shortage of man-power for many commodities to be produced for which there will be a new demand from a prosperous agrarian class. This shortage will be removed by surplus man-power released from agriculture as suggested above.

The passage best supports the statement that:

A.Employment in production is more fruitful than employment in agriculture.

B.Indianpower. economy is in a poor shape basically due to improper mobilization of man-

C.A shift of labour from agricultural sector to the industrial sector would uplift the living standard.

D.The industrial sector is labour-deficient while the agricultural sector is over-manned in our country.

**Ans: B**

1. The only true education comes through the stimulation of the child's powers by the demands of the social situations in which he finds himself. Through these demands he is stimulated to act as a member of a unity, to emerge from his original narrowness of action and feeling, and to conceive himself from the standpoint of the welfare of the group to which he belongs.

The passage best supports the statement that real education - A.Will take place if the children imbibe action and feeling.

B.Will take place if the children are physically strong.

C.Is not provided in our schools today.

D.comes through the interaction with social situations

**Ans: D**

1. The virtue of art does not allow the work to be interfered with or immediately ruled by anything other than itself. It insists that it alone shall touch the work in order to bring it into being. Art requires that nothing shall attain the work except through art itself.

This passage best supports the statement that:

A.Art is governed by external rules and conditions.

B.Art is for the sake of art and life.

C.Art is for the sake of art alone.

D.Artist realizes his dreams through his artistic creation.

**Ans: C**

1. The attainment of individual and organizational goals is mutually interdependent and linked by a common denominator - employee work motivation. Organizational members are motivated to satisfy their personal goals, and they contribute their efforts to the attainment of organizational objectives as means of achieving these personal goals.

The passage best supports the statement that motivation -

A.Encourages an individual to give priority to personal goals over organizational goals.

B.Is crucial for the survival of an individual and organization.

C.Is the product of an individual's physical and mental energy?

[D.Is](javascript:%20void%200;) the external force which induces an individual to contribute his efforts?

**Ans: A**

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A.Groupism in organizations

B.Individual ambitions in organizations

C.Frustration of senior managers

D.Emergence of sectional interests in organizations

**Ans: D**

1. "Organic system" as related to the organization implies its

A.growth with the help of expert knowledge

B.growth with input from science and technology

C.steady all around development

D.natural and unimpeded growth

**Ans: B**

1. Policy decision in organization would involve

A.cooperation at all levels in the organization

B.modernization of the organization

C.attracting highly qualified personnel

D.keeping in view the larger objectives of the organizations **Ans: C**

1. The author makes out a case for

A.organic system

B.Research and Development in organizations

C.an understanding between senior and middle level executives [D.a](javascript:%20void%200;) refresher course for senior managers

**Ans: A**

1. The author tends to the senior managers as

A.ignorant and incompetent

[B.a](javascript:%20void%200;) little out of step with their work environment

C.jealous of their younger colleagues

D.robbed of their rank, power and privilege

**Ans: A**